

DESERET EVENING NEWS
Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:
(In Advance)
By Mail, per year.....\$5.00
By Carrier, per year.....\$5.00
Semi-Weekly, per year.....\$2.00
Saturday News, per year.....2.00
Address all business communications
and all remittances,
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Representatives—New York,
Franklin P. Brown, Flat Iron Building,
Chicago—A. W. Wolf, Security Building.
Entered at the postoffice of Salt Lake
City as second class matter according
to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.
SALT LAKE CITY, - APRIL 29, 1910.

CLOSE THE SALOONS.

Our City Council, for want of anything useful with which to occupy itself, is still playing with the liquor ordinance which ought to have been relegated to the refuse heap long ago. The question is, among other things, of extending the time during which it shall be lawful for the saloon to keep open and distribute damnation. According to the present ordinance the saloon can do business till midnight; many of them are kept open as long as the grace of the police can be obtained for it. The saloon men, however, are not satisfied; they ask for an extension of the legal time till 2 o'clock a. m., though what good that can do the dice-keepers who never stop to consider what the law says, is beyond comprehension.

But, in all seriousness, is there any reason in the world why the saloon should be kept open any longer than other places of business? Or, why they should not be kept hermetically closed on Sundays? Do not the bar tenders need early closing just as much as the clerks that are serving the people in legitimate stores? And are they not entitled to the same privileges as other clerks? And then again, would it not be to the advantage of all kinds of legitimate business to have the saloons closed at an early hour? As it is now the saloons are doing business with money that ought to have been spent in the other stores for food, clothing, etc., but which is not spent there because the stores are closed and the saloons are open. That this is a detriment to the business men engaged in legitimate business needs no argument.

If we had city fathers who deserved that title they would close the saloons at 4 o'clock p. m., especially on Saturdays. They would see to it that the ordinances were enforced. There are many reasons why the saloon traffic should be curtailed as much as possible, and there is not one, outside of considerations that the conscience of any Christian must condemn, why it should be fostered in any civilized community.

Some time ago we pointed out that—and we quoted medical authority—a large percentage of insanity is due to alcoholic drinks. Today we can point to other fearful consequences of that evil, also noted by men capable of passing judgment on such subjects. In an address at Philadelphia delivered on the 8th of April, by Dr. T. A. McNeill, the lecturer gave the following striking comparison between the offspring of two groups of families:

"Through a long line of successive generations I have made a study of two separate groups of families. One group, of children of drinking parents, one group, of children of abstaining parents.

"In ten families with parents of drinking habits, there were fifty-five children. Thirty died in infancy, three of heart disease; four were insane; seven were anemic; eight were tuberculous; one had diabetes; three had very poor teeth; three had adenoids. Only four of the number were normal.

"In ten families of abstaining parents, there were seventy children. Two died in infancy, two were neurotic and anemic, one had rheumatism, one was tuberculous and sixty-four were normal. In study, fifty-six were excellent, ten were fair, only two were deficient.

"Of the children of total abstaining families, 99 per cent were normal; of the total of children of drinking parents, 93 per cent were abnormal.

"Eighty per cent of the children of regular drinkers have convulsions while teething. Of children dying from such diseases as measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever and other infantile disorders, a large percentage are children of drinking parents."

Let us hear another witness. Dr. T. J. Mays, a consumption specialist, in an address before the conference of the American Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Drug Narcotics, declared that inebriety was very closely associated with consumption. The former, he said, destroyed the vitality of the body and permitted disease germs to gather and grow in the lungs. Inebriety and consumption are twin diseases, the one following the other. The disease germs of the latter would not flourish in the lungs if the brain and nervous system were strong enough to throw them off. Alcohol not only frequently causes tuberculosis, but there are many cases where the children of drinkers develop the white plague. A consumptive patient frequently presents himself, in whom the most diligent search fails to reveal the slightest trace of family consumption. The condition is frequently found in the young, especially in girls, who, after careful inquiry, are found to have a father or mother, sometimes both, who had been tipplers of alcohol.

Children of alcoholic parents, Dr. Mays declared, are from 200 to 250 per cent more liable to consumption and from 300 to 600 per cent more prone to nervous diseases than are the children of abstemious parents.

Such are the awful consequences of the saloon traffic. Such are the punishments visited by nature upon the communities in which saloons flourish, and upon families that become the victims of the body and soul-destroying business. Is there any reason why saloons should be permitted to keep open after regular business hours? Is there, let us also ask, any reason why a city government that stands in with the saloon business should be regarded in any other light than an enemy of the community over which it rules in unrighteousness?

MR. HEARST'S POLITICS.

A signed article in the various newspapers controlled by Wm. Randolph Hearst, the leader of the Independence League, gives out his views on

partisan politics and the duties of American citizenship.

Disclaiming that any one person is authorized to speak for "the large body of independent voters" who comprise that organization, Mr. Hearst believes that these independent forces will continue to consider the promotion of their principles the question of first importance in any campaign, and will be ready to unite with the Democratic party if—and only if—their principles can best be promoted by such a combination.

He holds that there is a marked difference between independent and insurgent, claiming that the former are persons with the courage of their convictions—men whose sole aim is to accomplish results beneficial to the public and who place these results above considerations of party welfare or personal advantage; while the latter, the insurgents, he regards as "men who would be independent if they did not place a higher estimation upon their political jobs than they place upon their political principles." He argues that "an insurgent will never accomplish anything, because he is never willing to sacrifice anything. As soon as a man begins to think and care more about his principles than he does about himself, he ceases to be an insurgent and becomes an independent."

"Insurgents and independents are of radically different composition. An insurgent is 90 per cent conversation and 10 per cent action."

"A true independent is 10 per cent conversation and 90 per cent action and achievement."

So runs the League leader's opinion of insurgents; and it will probably result in some similar expression of opinion from the insurgents concerning the independents.

The most important announcement made by Mr. Hearst is that "the Independence League is committed to principles, not to parties, and the independent voters—because they are independent—will unite with any party which at any given time most nearly expresses their principles."

This seems to be a sensible conclusion, and undoubtedly expresses the growing conviction on the part of a great many of the voters of the nation.

SHOULD BE REMEDIED.

Samuel Untermyer, a few days ago, delivered a lecture before the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia, on the Evils and Remedies in the Administration of the Criminal Law. Among other startling statements made in that lecture was this: "The crime of perjury is committed in at least three out of every five cases tried in the courts in which an issue of fact is involved. It has become so general," he said, "that the courts regard it as almost a part of the inevitable accompaniment of a trial."

This is an awful condition. And it cannot be excused on the plea that it is a necessary evil. For perjury can be punished and reduced to a minimum. In neither England, Germany, nor France is the crime as common as here. In fact, in Germany, it is said, the crime of perjury is almost unheard of. The dread of the law of God and man is upon the men and women who go upon the witness stand there, and they, as a rule, try to tell the truth. There is no reason why the crime should not be as uncommon here as it is in any European country.

Mr. Untermyer also pointed out another evil which seriously interferes with the administration of justice. He referred to "the unbridled license of the press in commenting upon and often trying cases in the public prints." This, he said, is a prolific source of the miscarriage of justice and is most prejudicial to the rights of defendants charged with crime.

The speaker maintained that this newspaper publicity creates a sentiment in the community as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, that makes it well nigh impossible to secure an impartial jury. It affects not only the jury but the court, as no man cares to go against the sentiment of the community in which he lives, unless he is forced to do so by the strongest considerations. And further, the prosecutor is put to a severe test by the sentiment thus created. He says:

"The abuses that have arisen under this head have become well-nigh intolerable. Prosecuting officers, who are ambitious for further honors, maintain elaborate Press Bureaus for the distribution of news concerning their office. The reporters who want to stand well with the prosecuting officers get all the news that is to be had full into the habit of taking the prosecutor's version. Of late years nothing is sacred. A witness is called before the grand jury, and the testimony given there in important cases manages 'to leak out' day by day. The secrecy of the grand jury room is a thing of the past. The law against disclosing occurrences there is a dead letter."

And this, by the way, again shows how lightly the people take the crime of perjury; for someone must be violating his oath when the secrets of the grand jury room are permitted to leak out. Mr. Untermyer tells the following to illustrate his point:

"Three poor, helpless women are about to be tried in one of the alderman's courts on a charge of murder. The issue of the jury is whether the deceased was murdered or committed suicide. From the day that case came into the office of the prosecutor and for weeks thereafter, so long as public interest could be aroused or sustained, whilst these poor women were under lock and key, the prosecutor was day by day issuing or inspiring statements in the press in the community in which they are to be tried, tending to show or arguing that they were guilty and presenting such proofs and innuendoes as he had at hand to support these ex parte arguments. All this was on the eve of the assembling of a grand jury to consider the case. The grand jury, of course, promptly indicted these poor women."

The remedy against this evil, Mr. Untermyer suggests, is the enactment of laws similar to those prevailing in England, where newspapers must not publish anything relating to trials except a verbatim report of the proceedings in open court; the prohibition of newspapers from commenting on evidence in judicial proceedings until after

the final judgment; and, the prohibition of prosecutors from expressing or suggesting for publication an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, or from disclosing any of the proceedings of the grand jury.

Generally the "law's delay" has been considered the chief evil of American administration of justice, but it is evident there are other evils that also cry to high heaven for a remedy and that must be considered responsible for the miscarriage of justice.

PARTY TIES.

Party ties do not bind voters together now as they seemed to do a few years ago. The Saturday Evening Post believes that as both parties are now constituted the particular virtue of either lies in its usefulness as a rod with which to threaten the other. "If you have a good insurgent Republican in Congress," it says, "prepare to stick to him."

The Post claims also that it is a mistake to suppose that a representative government must necessarily be a government by popular parties. It holds that the example of the United States proves the contrary, and that ours is really a government by business interests. It says:

"Ours is, to an important degree, government by an unpopular party—namely, by those large, politically-coordinated business interests which actually control a strong working majority of the Senate, composed of nominal Democrats and nominal Republicans, with a not insignificant following in the House. England, to illustrate, has government by parties, subject to the comparatively small impediment of the House of Lords. Whichever party wins at the polls immediately assumes full control of the really efficient organs of government. But, to say nothing of the Supreme Court, which may upset any particular policy to which the successful party is pledged, by far the most efficient organ of our government on the legislative side, the Senate, is still practically unaffected by the shifting popular fortunes of party. What a Senate, nominally Democratic, did to tariff reform in Cleveland's second administration is well remembered."

If this is true; if party government, the one object to which the American people have given so much attention for the purpose of securing political government by a majority of the voters of the nation, does not actually exist with us, there is all the more reason why men and principles, should be coming into favor with the electors as the best means of getting results.

An optimist is one who 'opes always.

They give most advice who most need it.

It isn't a far cry from "insurgent" to intransigent.

A guilty conscience generally gets a suspended sentence.

Dr. Hyde is one who believes that iron bars do a prison make.

The evil of the treating evil is that it is not treated as an evil.

Presumably citizens who are not enumerated are undesirable.

If you are not enumerated you don't count with the census taker.

There are never any derelicts to cause aviators any apprehension.

At Brussels the Colonel may have some Belgian hare breadth escapes.

It was Rip Van Winkle and not Dr.

NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

THE AMERICAN THAT GARIBALDI LIKED BEST OF ALL.

By J. E. Edwards.

This daily series of anecdotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on famous events and personalities of the past have been collected by one of the most nearly perfect of modern writers, a man of letters and a man of action, who has been collecting for years the most interesting and valuable material of the kind. Each anecdote or incident is fresh from Mr. Edwards's notebook, and, either in whole or in part, it constitutes New News of Yesterday, gathered from the men of the day, the history of the world, or the history of the human mind. As the important contributions of the "Human Interest" sort of American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

The late Parke Godwin, editor, author, and son-in-law of William Cullen Bryant, should be numbered among the prominent Americans of yesterday who enjoyed the personal friendship of Garibaldi, Italy's liberator.

"I never think of Garibaldi and his life in America without recalling the incidents connected with my introduction to him of my friend 'Mike' Walsh," remarked Mr. Godwin several years before his death, which occurred in 1904.

"Mike" Walsh, whose name is forgotten now by all except a few of us old timers who will soon have to follow him among the great majority, was a rough man of strong, original mind, a natural born leader, especially with that element of our population which came to this country in the days of the great emigration from Ireland. He landed a penniless peasant in the new world, but by the time Garibaldi fled to the United States Walsh had become an influential political leader, a very powerful opponent of Tammany Hall, and a member of Congress from New York City. By that time, too, he had won recognition as an extremely picturesque and forceful speaker, having natural gifts of oratory that appealed to the masses.

"When I told Walsh that I had arranged for him to spend an afternoon with Garibaldi at the latter's little home on Staten Island, where the great Italian made his candles, 'Mike' was as pleased as a child. But that strong, fearless man—I think a man of the most dauntless personal courage that I have ever known—became as timid as a child once we had started on our way to Garibaldi's. 'Mr. Godwin,' he asked, in a most pathetic and laughable manner, 'how shall I behave? Garibaldi has entertained many of the big men. Mr. William M. Evarts has been to see him, and many others as noted. Why, I have been told that he has even met the governor of the state. I shall not know how to act when I am with him. I am not used to meeting such as he.'"

"Walsh," I said, "don't try to act.

THE EASTERN BLIZZARD.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The extent of the loss caused by the cold snap in the middle west will not be known for some time, but it will evidently be very great, for all crops had been pushed ahead by the very favorable weather of the last few weeks and were in no condition to endure severe cold. Usually first reports of damage from frost are greatly exaggerated, and one may hope for something of that kind this time, but there is no doubt that temperatures of 15 to 20 degrees Fahrenheit, which are reported from many places, will kill from one to three crops, and of some varieties will kill buds

Cook who said: "And are we so soon forgotten?"

Dr. Hyde must be thick-skinned for none of the evidence against him perturbs him.

The sun shines for all but Halley's comet only shines for those who get up early.

In the matter of the control of Liberty Park the people are desirous of knowing who's who.

Mayor Gaynor used W. R. Hearst as his terrible example, and a terrible example he made of him.

The Indiana Democratic convention was a fine example of from grave to gay, from lively to serene.

The present endeavor of the "insurgents" is to ascertain whether the dog was the tail or the tail was the dog.

By flying from London to Manchester and winning \$50,000, Mr. Paulhan has conclusively proved that money has wings.

If it was necessary to guard Colonel Roosevelt closely while in Paris, why was not the task assigned to the Garde Republicaine?

It is said that the country is being flooded with old masters. The supply of old masters is always equal to the demand, no matter how great it is.

A Chicago judge has held that a wife has a right to hold up and rob her husband. This is something new in the way of woman's rights.

Pittsburg juries are so unsatisfactory that Judge Fraser has discharged the entire panel. It begins to look as though a beason of destruction is the only thing that will clean up Pittsburg.

And now the elephants are turning insurgent. In Danville, the home of "Uncle Joe," nine of them broke away from their keepers and went on the rampage, spreading destruction along their route. They never thought of such a thing until they realized that they were in the speaker's home town.

When Mr. Hearst's business manager was refused permission to reply to Mayor Gaynor at the Associated Press and Newspaper Publishers' annual banquet, and was shouted down, Mr. Ochs of the New York Times said it was a disgrace to the American press. In other words, it was not news "fit to print."

Speaking of the ways of the butter trust the Herald-Republican very truthfully says:

"The imposition of the 10 cents a pound tax on oleomargarine that looked like first-class butter was secured by the dairy trusts of the eastern and middle states, and for years has been sufficient to enable those trusts practically to fix the price at which butter was sold in all the large centers of population in the United States; it was 10 cents a pound bounty, which, however, unnecessary to the fostering of the dairy industry, was exacted by the eastern dairy associations. Its original imposition was secured by those associations representing that colored oleomargarine must of necessity contain matter deleterious to food."

In this whole business of a tax on oleomargarine Peter has been robbed to pay Paul.

JUST FOR FUN

"I saw an astonishing thing the other day."

"What was it?"

"Smythe was walking on the street just ahead of me and he took off his hat to a lady who spoke to him."

"Was that surprising?"

"Of course it was. The lady was his wife."—Baltimore American.

Nan—Jack, out of the corner of my eye I saw you looking at me when the preacher gave out his text. "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another."

Jack—Yes, and you didn't blush the least bit.

"Is your foreign son-in-law going to cost you much money?" "It depends," said Mr. Canrozz, "on the outcome of an argument we're having now. He wants to teach me to play baccarat, and I want to teach him to play poker."—Washington Star.

Opheum THEATRE
ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.
TONIGHT 8:15.
Matinee Daily, 2:15.
Matt Henson. Ida Fuller.
Lottie Williams and Company.
The Chas. Ahern Cycling Comedians.
Fred Ray's Players.
Larose and Laguth. Al Summers.
Matinee Prices—15c, 35c, 50c.
Night Prices—25c, 50c, 75c.

COLONIAL
TONIGHT—ALL WEEK
"As the Sun Went Down"
With Estha Williams and a strong Supporting Company, including Edwin Walter.
Evening prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday Prices, 25c and 50c.
Next Week DOROTHY MORTON IN "WIDOW JONES."

THE BUNGALOW
Matinee Nelson-Wolgaat
Daily Fight Pictures.
The Greatest Pictures Ever Taken
Evenings, 25c ALL SEATS 25c
7:30 to 10:30 Ladies Especially Invited.

The Grand Salt Lake's Popular Playhouse
TONIGHT—ALL WEEK.
MR. THEODORE LORCH and company, including MISS CECIL, P. A. will present for the first time in Salt Lake the great circus drama.
"THE CALL OF THE CIRCUS"
The usual prices, 10c, 25c, 50c and 75c will prevail, with all seats reserved. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 10 and 25 cents.

MISSION THEATRE DIFFERENT
IMPERIAL VAUDEVILLE.
Week Commencing Thursday
Matinee, April 28th.
Matinees every afternoon at 2:30.
The Halton Troupe
Reece V. J. Jones and Helen Redd.
The Irelands.
Collins and Brown, Lambert & Williams.
The Mission Orchestra.
New Moving Pictures.
"The best in vaudeville for the money."
Matinee prices, 10 and 20 cents.
Night prices, 10, 25 and 30 cents.

SHUBERT THEATRE
MAX FLORENCE MGR.
ALL WEEK.
Willard Mack—Maude Leone
and Associate Players Offer The Great Nat Goodwin Success
"When We Were 21"
Night prices 75c, 50c, 25c. Matinees 50c and 25c.
Matinee today, 2:15, and Saturday
NEXT WEEK—"HEARTSEASE."

LUNA, ISIS, AND ELITE THEATRES
Matinee Today, 2:00. Evening 7:00.
LAST OPPORTUNITY.
to see the great programs at these theatres.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL
at all houses tomorrow, April 30th
Admission 5 and 10 cents.
SHUBERT THEATRE.
The Mack-Leone Company in
"When We Were Twenty One."
Next Week
"The Morals of Marcus."

Emigration Canyon Excursions
Time Table for May—1910
CARS LEAVE MT. OLIVET.
SUNDAYS—9:00 a. m., 11:00 a. m., 2:00 p. m., 4:00 p. m.
DAILY—11:00 a. m., 2:00 p. m.

Z.C.M.I.
Now is the time to select
Your Straw--
Your Panama--
The line is new and complete. Without the least exaggeration we can say you never saw such values for the money.
STRAWS—\$1.50 to \$5.
PANAMAS—\$7.50 and \$10.

Felt Hat Specials
FOR SATURDAY ONLY
The newest soft Felt Hats in all the popular shades. Tomorrow they will sell this way:
Boys' Hats
\$1.50 values ...\$1.25
\$1.75 values ...\$1.50
\$2.00 values ...\$1.75
Men's Hats
\$2.50 values ...\$2.25
\$2.75 values ...\$2.50
\$3.00 values ...\$2.75
OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 113-114 SOUTH MAIN ST.

Z.C.M.I.
Saturday Specials in Notion Department
35c Collars 19c
"Chanticleer" Frill Collars. The latest in Women's Neckwear. Regular 35c values. Saturday special 19c
50c Elastic Belts 35c
Regular 50c Elastic Belts, all the latest colors and black. Saturday special 35c
Chamoisette Gloves 35c
A real bargain—"Chamoisette" Gloves in black, tan, brown and chamois. Special for Saturday 35c
Hair Goods Half Price
Switches and coronet Braids, also Turban Caps. Half Price Saturday special
Doylies, Scarfs, Lunch Cloths. One-third Off
Purchase now at one-third off regular. Absolutely new goods and a splendid variety to choose from—hemstitched, damask, cluny, embroidered, Hattenberg, buttonhole work, Tenerife and Mexican drawn work. Saturday 33 1-3 per cent off.
OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 113-114 SOUTH MAIN ST.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED
Weather Forecast: Fair Tonight and Saturday.
A Good Suit For Your Boy
The style is exactly like the illustration. The fabric is a neat gray stripe cheviot. Coat has three outside pockets and cuffs on the sleeves, and is lined with splendid quality satin. Two pairs of knickerbocker pants.
It is a decidedly stylish suit. The splendid fabric and fine tailoring insure the greatest durability.
The price is only \$6.
Other suits \$2.50 to \$12.
"It Pays to Buy at Gardner's."
We close at 9 o'clock Saturdays; week days at 6.
ONE PRICE J.P. GARDNER
THE QUALITY STORE
113-115 MAIN ST.

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Salt Lake Theater
Sunday Evening, May 1st, 8 o'clock.
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Under auspices of First and Second Churches of Salt Lake City.

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